Recreation And Off-Duty Safety Brief

Your Unit

Risk Matrix

	Probability			
Severity	A	B	C	D
I	1	1	2	3
II	1	2	3	4
III	2	3	4	5
IV	3	4	5	5

CATEGORY I - The hazard may cause death, loss of facility/asset or result in grave damage to national interests.

CATEGORY II - The hazard may cause severe injury, illness, property damage, damage to national or service interests or degradation to efficient use of assets.

CATEGORY III - The hazard may cause minor injury, illness, property damage, damage to national, service or command interests or degradation to efficient use of assets.

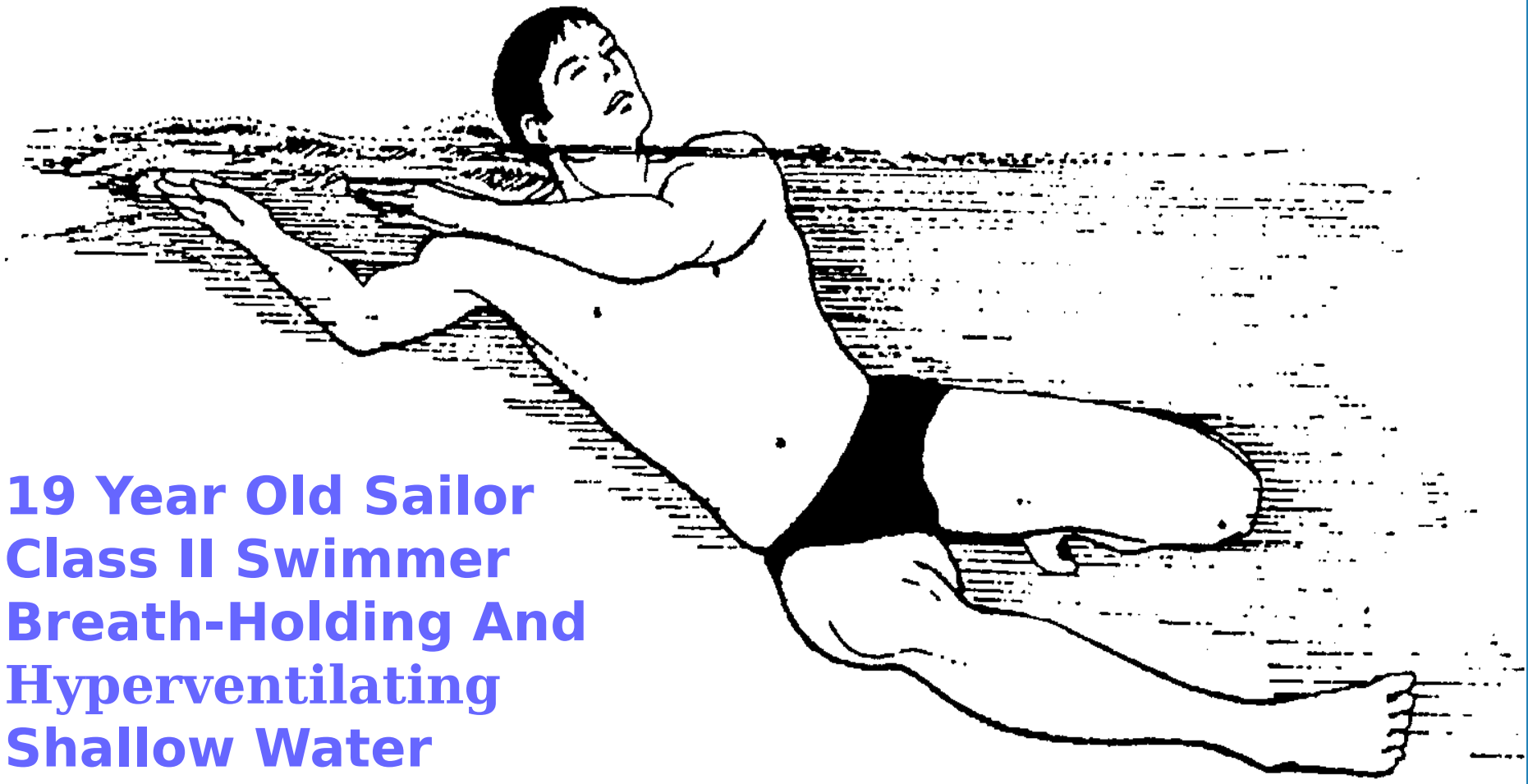
CATEGORY IV - The hazard presents a minimal threat to personnel safety or health, property, national, service or command interests or efficient use of assets.

Probability of Occurrence + Severity =

Risk Assessment Code

1 = Critical
2 = Serious
3 = Moderate
4 = Minor
5 = Negligible

Scenario



- 19 Year Old Sailor
- Class II Swimmer
- Breath-Holding And Hyperventilating
- Shallow Water Blackout

1. Identify Swimming Hazards

- Water Clarity
- Insufficient Water Depth
- Poor Swimmers
- Shallow Water Blackout
- Alcohol
- Thunderstorms

2. Assess Swimming Hazards In Terms Of Risk

Hazards Assessment **Risk**

- **Insufficient Water Depth** **Serious/Probably (2)**
- **Poor Swimmers** **Serious/Probably (2)**
- **Thunderstorms**

Assess Swimming Hazards In Terms Of Risk (cont.)

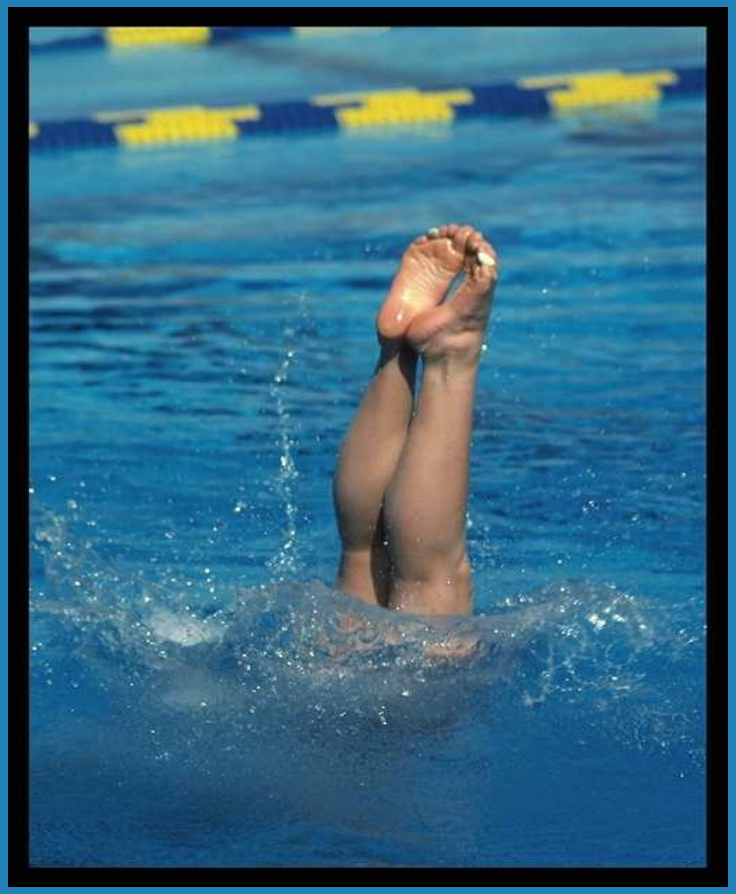
Hazards Assessment **Risk**

- **Shallow Water Blackout Critical/Likely (1)**
- **Alcohol Serious/Probably**
- ***Water Clarity Critical/Likely (1)***

3. Make Swimming Risk Decisions Based On Risks

Hazards

- Shallow Water Blackout
- Water Clarity
- Poor Swimmers
- Thunderstorms
- Insufficient Water Depth
- Alcohol



4. Implement Swimming Controls

Hazards	*Controls*
• ***Shallow Water Blackout Prohibiting***	***Place Signs***
Breath-Holding And Hyperventilating Techniques - Recognize/Measures To Take	
• ***Water Clarity***	***Qualified Person Adding***

Implement Swimming Controls (cont.)

Hazards	Controls
• Thunderstorms	Clear The Pool For A Period Of Time Determined By The Life Guard
• Insufficient Water Depth	Check Water Depth

5. Supervise/Evaluate

- ***Monitor Effectiveness***

Of Controls

- ***Watch For Changes***

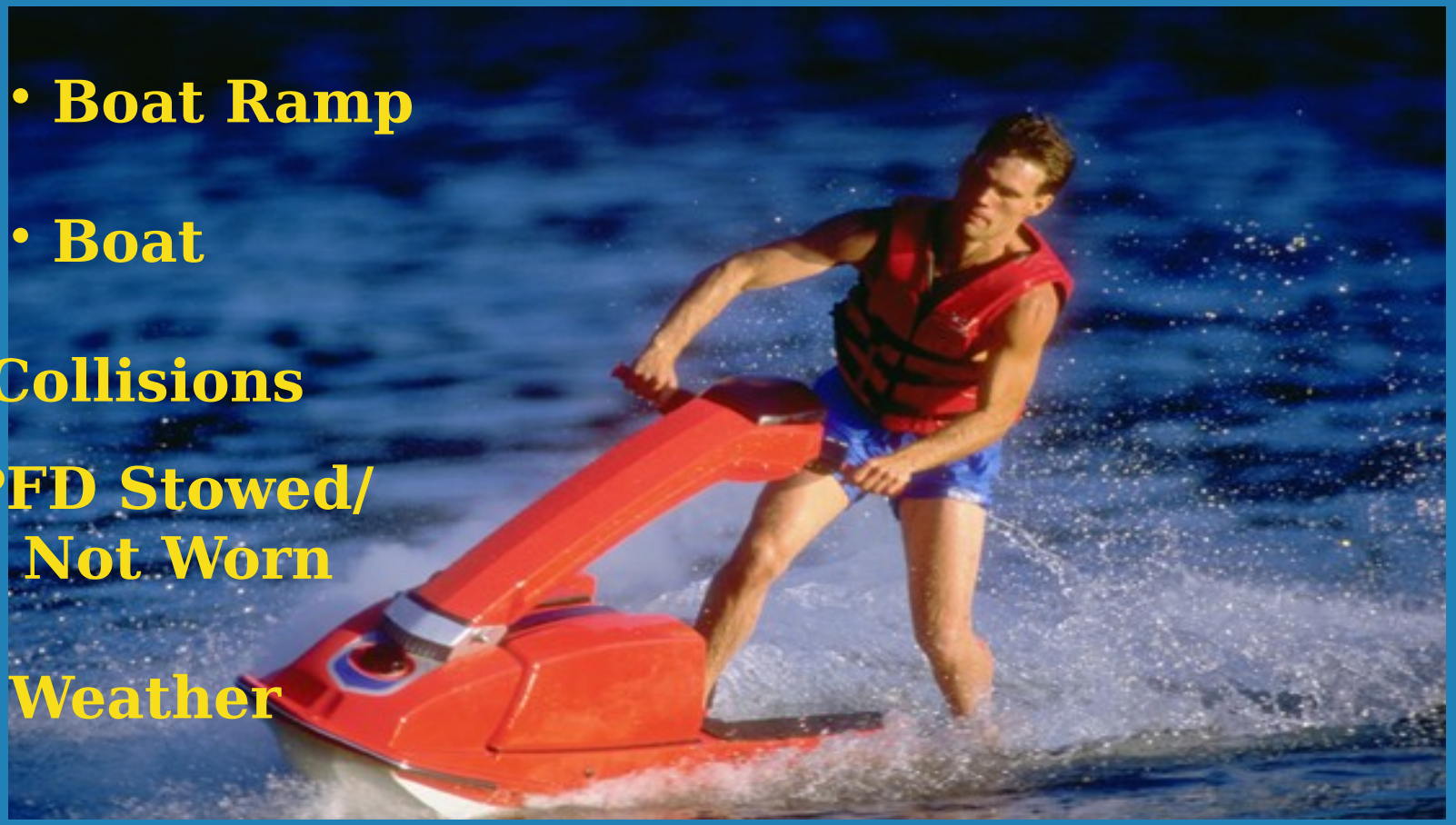
Scenario

- ***Navy MWR***

Rented Boat

- ***Three Foot Wakes***
- **PFD Available - Not *Worn***
- ***Booze***

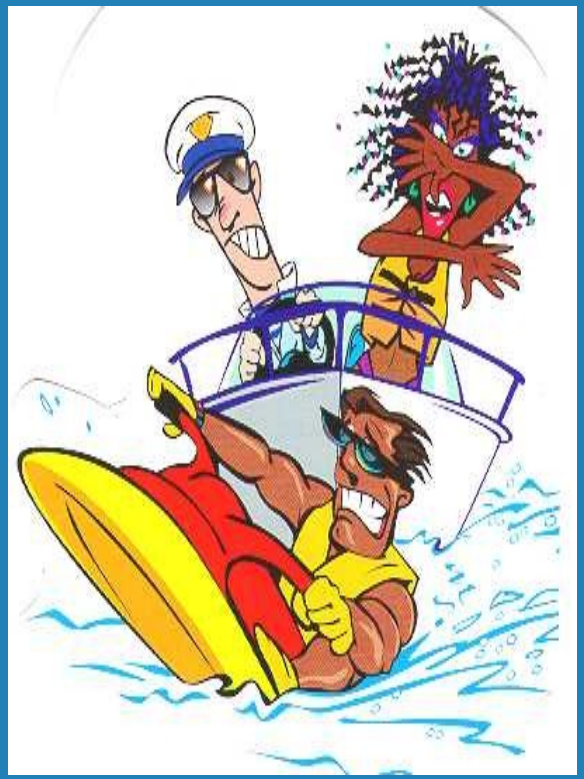
1. Identify Boating Hazards



- Boat Ramp
- Boat
- Collisions
- PFD Stowed/ Not Worn
- Weather

Identify Boating Hazards (cont.)

- Falls Overboard
- Operator Inexperience
- Alcohol
- Defective Equipment
- Sea State



2. Assess Boating Hazards

In Terms of Risk

Hazards	Risk Assessment
• Collisions	Critical/Probably (1)
• Sea State	Moderate/May (3)
• Faulty Visual Distress Signals	Minor/May (4)
• PFDs Stowed/Inaccessible	

Assess Boating Hazards In Terms of Risk (cont.)

Hazards Assessment **Risk**

- **Falls Overboard Serious/May (3)**
- **Operator Inexperience Serious/Probably (2)**
- **Alcohol Critical/Probably (1)**

3. Make Boating Risk Decisions Based On Risks

Hazards

- PFDs Stowed/Inaccessible
- Collisions
- Alcohol
- Falls Overboard
- Sea State
- Operator Inexperience
- Faulty Visual Distress Signals

4. Implement Boating Controls

Hazards
Controls

- **PFDs Stowed/Inaccessible**
  Throwable PFD

Keep

Within Reach/

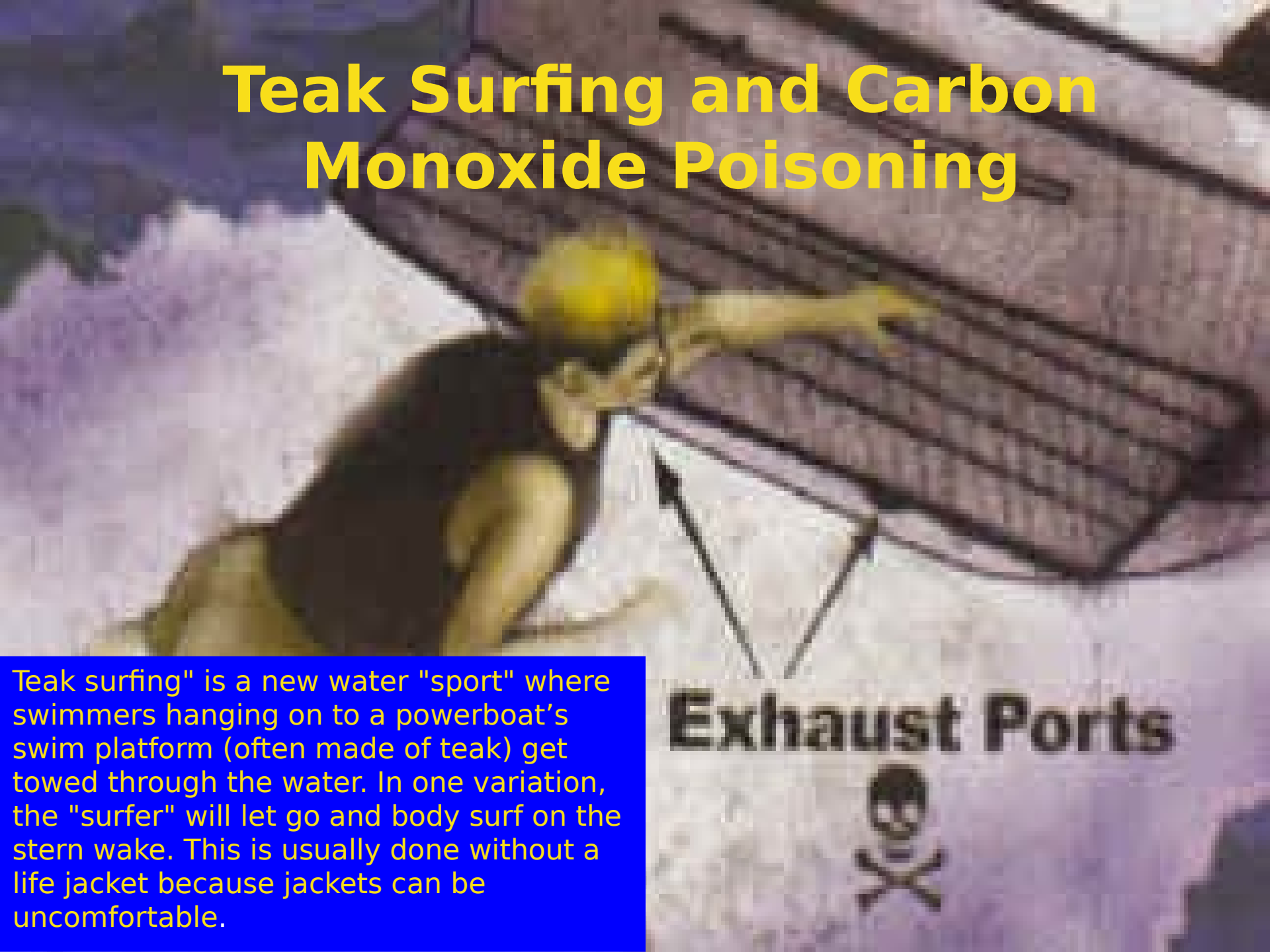
Wear

PFD

Implement Boating Controls (cont.)

Hazards	Controls
❖Operator Inexperience	Small Boat Safety Course To Include Manoverboard
❖Faulty Visual Distress	Check Signals

Teak Surfing and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning



Teak surfing" is a new water "sport" where swimmers hanging on to a powerboat's swim platform (often made of teak) get towed through the water. In one variation, the "surfer" will let go and body surf on the stern wake. This is usually done without a life jacket because jackets can be uncomfortable.

Teak Surfing And Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

In addition to the very obvious danger of swimmers being near moving propellers, there is a less obvious danger of carbon monoxide poisoning. A moving boat can pull a suction behind it which traps exhaust fumes behind the boat. Exposure to engine exhaust can cause teak surfers to faint, and, since they usually don't wear a life jacket *[the two don't go together]*, they can drown.

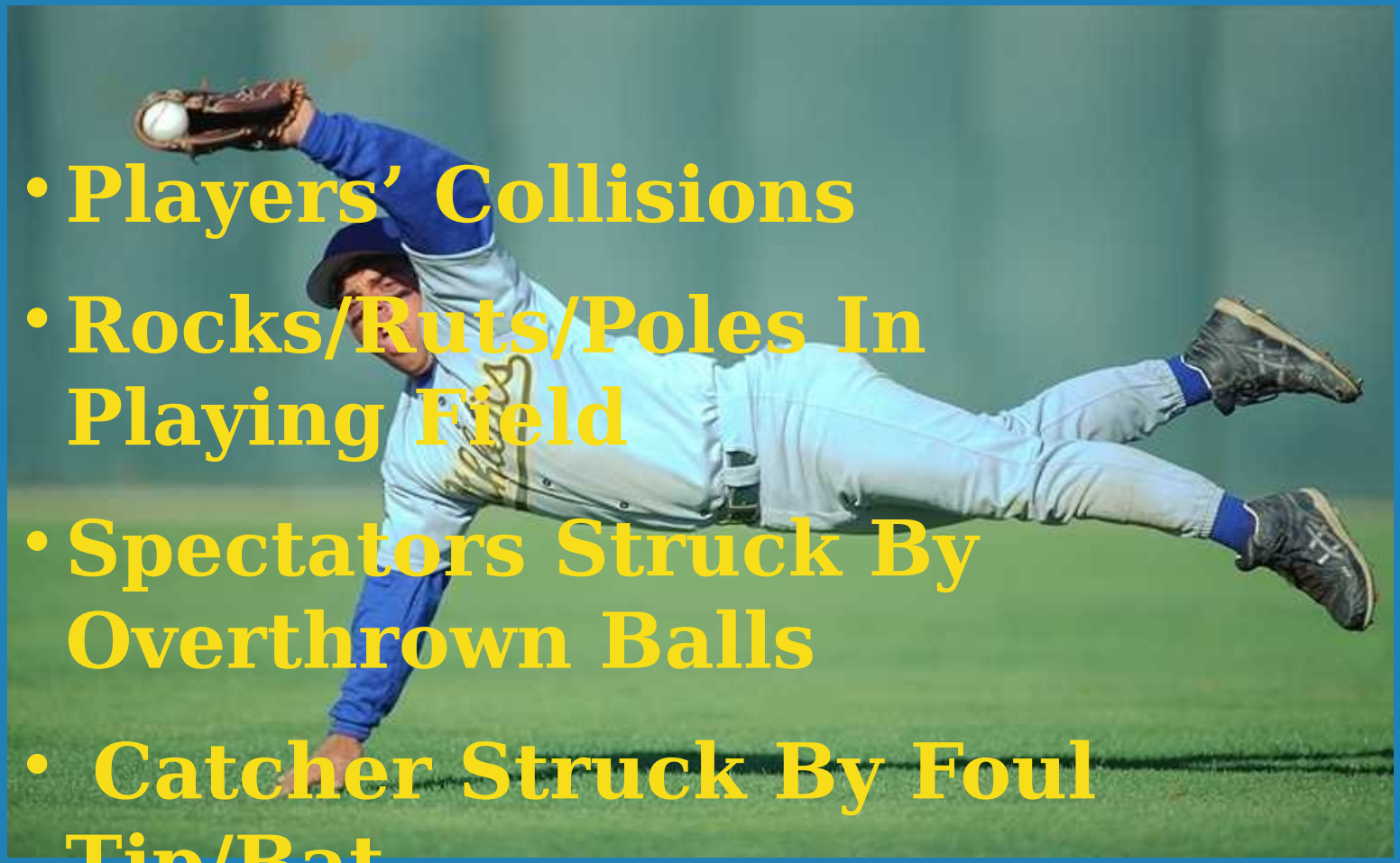
5. Supervise/Evaluate

- Monitor Effectiveness Of Controls
- Watch For Changes

1. Identify Softball Hazards

- Stationary Bases
- Improper Sliding Techniques
- Titanium Bats
- Slippery Surfaces
- Lightning

Identify Softball Hazards (cont.)



- Players' Collisions
- Rocks/Ruts/Poles In Playing Field
- Spectators Struck By Overthrown Balls
- Catcher Struck By Foul Tip/Bat

2. Assess Softball Hazards In Terms Of Risk

Hazards Assessment **Risk**

- **Stationary Bases Moderate/Probably (3)**
- **Improper Sliding Techniques Moderate/Probably (3)**
- **Titanium Bats Moderate/Probably (3)**
- **Slippery Surfaces Moderate/Probably (3)**

Assess Softball Hazards In Terms Of Risk (cont.)

Hazards **Risk Assessment**

- **Players' Collisions Serious/Probably (2)**
- **Rocks/Ruts/Poles In Playing Field Moderate/Probably (3)**
- **Spectators Struck By Overthrown Balls Serious/Probably (2)**
- **Catcher Struck By Foul Tip/Bat Moderate/May (3)**

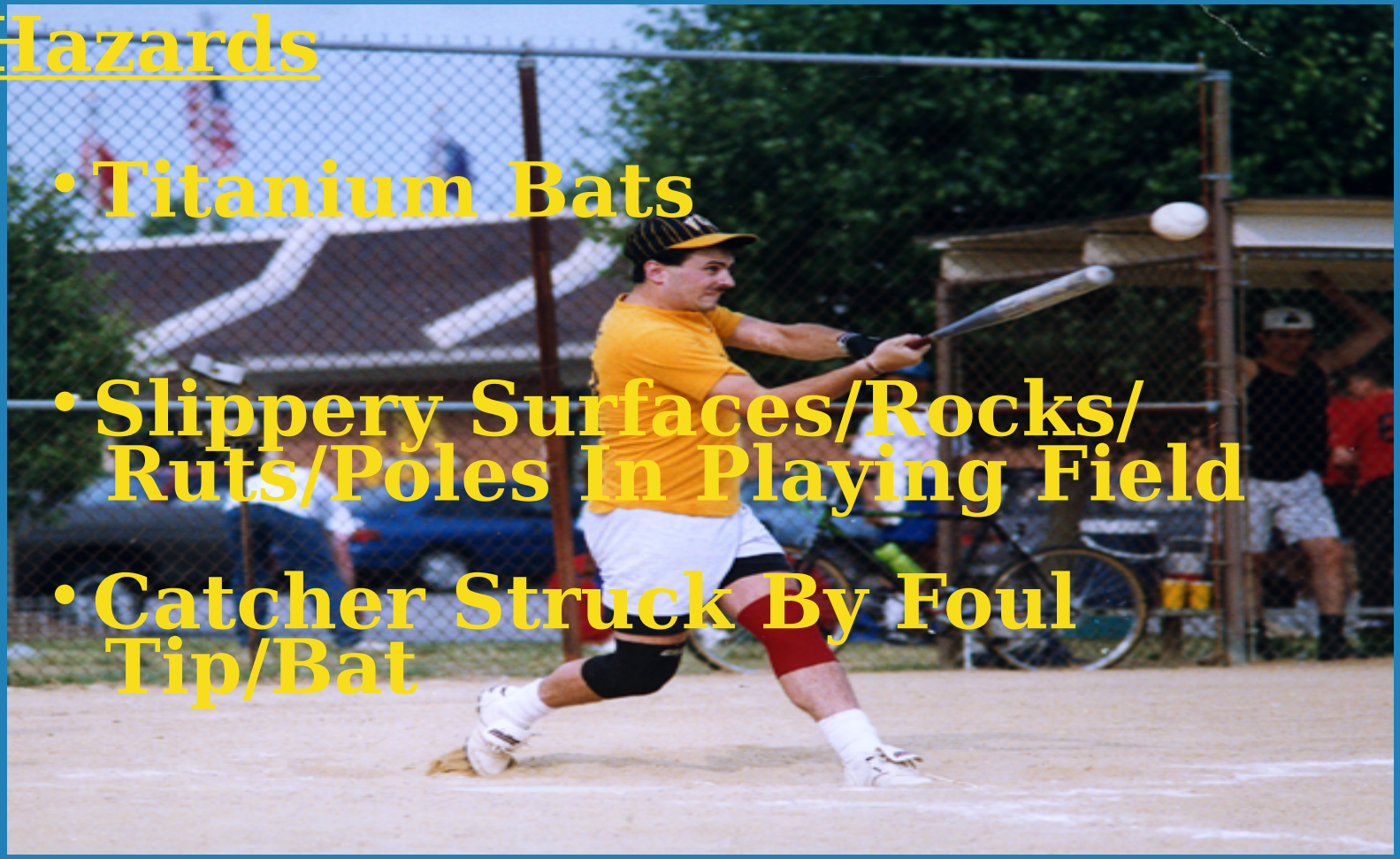
3. Make Softball Risk Decisions Based On Risks

Hazards

- Lightning
- Players' Collisions
- Spectators Struck By Overthrown Balls
- Stationary Bases
- Improper Sliding Techniques

Make Softball Risk Decisions

Based On Risks (cont.)



Hazards

- Titanium Bats
- Slippery Surfaces/Rocks/ Ruts/Poles In Playing Field
- Catcher Struck By Foul Tip/Bat

4. Implement Softball Controls

Hazards

- **Lightning**

Stop Play

- **Players' Collisions**
  Designate Center Outfield Fly Balls Infield)

Controls

Set Guidelines When to

Coaches Fielder For (Shortstop For

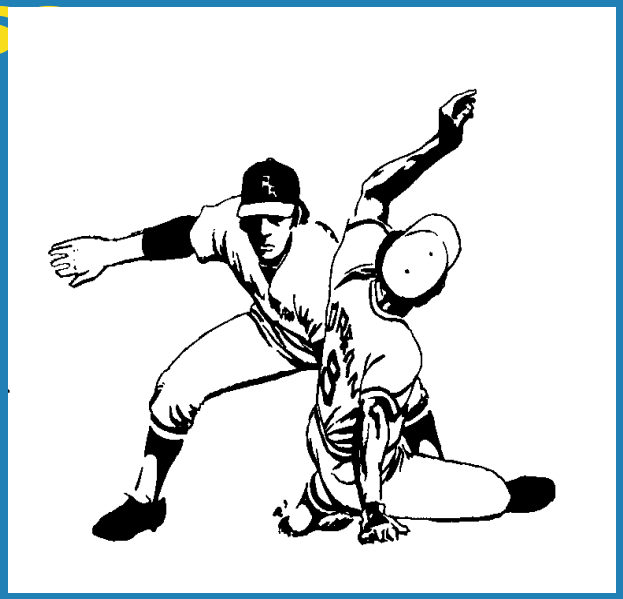
Signs Warning Spectators

Implement Softball Controls (cont.)

Hazards	Controls
• Stationary Bases	Only Use Safety/Breakaway Bases
• Improper Sliding Techniques	Attend Sliding Clinics
• Titanium Bats	Only Use ASA Approved Bats
• Slippery Surfaces/	Inspect Field For Safe Play

5. Supervise/Evaluate

- ***Monitor Effectiveness Of Controls***
- ***Watch For Changes***



Barbecuing Safety

- Well Ventilated Areas Outdoors
- Approved Lighter Fluids, No Gasoline
- Stand Upwind When Lighting Grill
- For Propane Grills, Open Grill Cover Before Lighting
- After Cooking, Shut The Propane Bottle Valve Off & Let The Gas In The Lines Burn Out

Lawnmower Safety

- Follow Manufacturer's Recommendations
- Wear PPE (Safety Goggles & Shoes)
- Remove Objects Before Cutting
- Push Do Not Pull Mower
- For Walk Behind Mowers, Mow Laterally Across A Slope Not Up And Down
- On A Riding Mower, The Rule Is Just The Opposite
- Ensure Lawnmower Is Cool Before Refueling

The End

Three Important Things To Remember

- **What Can Hurt Patrons**
- **What Can I Do About It**
- **Who Can I Tell**

Questions

Joint Base Safety Office
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA
253-967-3079

Visit Our Website:
https://intra.lewis-mcchord.army.mil/safety/